Nu-milies their g from

bamp to will get, if he is to live show?

Integral 14 country him what I could' said and copy and, wiping her forshead, she reason of her promoted the propose of the Schiballs chold and the proposed of the Schiballs chold of country be about the Schiballs chold of the bamp of the Schiballs chold of the bamp of the Schiballs chold of the bamp of the Schiballs chold to her depth of the Schiballs chold to the Schiballs chold the

Mid faded bowers and pale moonlight, Half hidden, half revealed.

The aster and the primrose flower, And wild helurium still, Unmindful of the cool night air, Look forth all beautiful and fair, From garden, grove, and hill.

The cricket chirrups by the wall O'er which the jessamine tendrils crawl In gay festoons along; And there the green-winged katydid, Among the clustering foliage hid, Carols her happy song.

Theirs is a blissful lot, I ween, Mid fields of bloom and bowers of green, To spend life's little day; And when the leaves and flowers grow dim. To sing their own wild requiem, And pass from earth away.

Midnight in Autumn—glorious night Myriads of stars, serenely bright. Look down upon the earth-The same effulgent, sparkling throng, Which raised, of old, their choral song, To hail our planet's birth.

They sing the same glad song to-night, In all the boundless realms of light

Through which their orbs are whirled-The joyous music of the spheres, Heard nightly by angelic ears, Above a sleeping world.

Would men but make the stars their guide, Instead of selfishness and pride,
Their purity and love
Might win for all earth's richest crown. and woo the smiles of angels down,

To bless them, from above. In its ethereal course, to mar
The grand harmonious whole;
They give, receive, diffuse their light,
As o'er the fields of azure bright

And the service being all files of each between the basis all general contents which the service of the property of the proper

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1833.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1833.

WASHINGTON, DEC AND ARREST AND ARRES

ism, which prevailed to so great an extent in Jamaica, and generated that almost universal bankruptcy which the change produced by emancipation only brought to light, and had no share in causing—the ruinous practice of absenteeism is comparatively unknown in Cuba. Almost all the planters residing in the island, in Havana, Trinidad, Santiago de Cuba, or Matanzas, are enabled to visit their estates frequently, and do actually and for the most part take the management of their property into their own hands. In the place of the ignorant, unscrupulous persons to whom the

norant, unscrupulous persons, to whom the Anglo-West Indian estates were often entrusted, the Cuban proprietor puts, as resident manager or "Administrador" on his estate, some person of character and intelligence—in most cases a member of his own family. The difference between the results of these systems

horses annually destroyed by the hard work of hauling the canes three days in the week to the grinding house, from fields often scattered over an area of several miles, the canual cost of repairs, the various incidental expenses inevitable on so great an estate, and, in the great majority of cases, the amount of interest annually due on the large sums which the planter is obliged from time to time to borrow, in a country where money has an extraordinary value. Yet so productive is the soil of the great sugar planters who do not clear, over and above this large outlay, a fine annual income from their estates. Incomes of fifty, sixty, eighty, and one hundred thousand dollars a year, are by no means rare in Cuba. The worst enemy, even, of the sugar planter—fire,

year, are by no means rare in Cuba. The worst enemy, even, of the sugar planter—fire, which is more feared by him than any other calamity—is powerless to interrupt seriously the prosperity of a great estate. One disaffected slave, one envious montero, when the season is dry and the grinding well begun, has but to drop a lighted match or a half-burnt cigar in some remote Canaveral. The swift wind does the rest, and in a few hours causes thousands of dollars to vanish into thin air. But the fields are again planted, or the canes again spring up, and the next year's harvest restores things to their original status. Thus encouraged by nature, the Cuban planter is generally one of the most enterprising of agriculturists. The ruinous practice of absenteeism, which prevailed to so great an extent in Jamaica, and generated that almost universal The most beautiful feature of this French machinery, in the eyes of an unscientific looker-on, is, undoubtedly, the centrifugal machine, an account of which, and of the noble estate on which I am now staying, I must postpone until a future letter.

W. H. H.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE. Beloit, Wis., June 21, 1853.-I send you \$5 for which you will send as many "Facts for the People" as you can. We shall probably send more, always remembering to send for not less than twenty copies at a time. The true men of the Northwest never felt such strength as at this time. The lever never moved the masses so much. I was a delegate to the State Convention at Madison, on the 8th instant. The Whigs met in State Convention the day before us, and wished to nominate the present incumbent, Leonard J. Farwell—who, by the by, is

behalf would be incalculable. Where it makes a convert, we are dead sure of a reliable acces-

Rosalie's lap a packet of letters and papers from home—the first that had been received since their separation from their friends. There was a letter from Colonel Ashley, full of kind wishes, and something more substantial in the shape of a check on the St. Louis bank, for his niece. He informed them that he was again alone—that his son, St. Gerald, having lost his election, had, under the disappointment, yielded to the wishes of his wife, and taken her to her Southern home; and that he expected his own eldest daughter, now a widow,

country which is right on the subject of the relations of the church to slavery—advocating ably and earnestly, their entire separation. It is also calculated to do a great work in the West, by its advocacy of Reform Tracts and Free Missions. It is indeed, in many respects, a model paper. It would be a great public misfortune, should it be permitted to go down, of which, however, I trust there is no danger. The Press is designed to operate on "evangelical" Christendom, in which there is the most glaring, if not the greatest, need of Anti-Slavery reform.

I am for the Free Democracy and their organs, particularly the National Era; but considering the Christian Press a most important auxiliary of our cause, I am always happy to return and take the direction of his household.

There was also a letter from Valeria to Rose, and one from Lincoln to Mark.

By these letters they learned that Mr. and Mrs. Lauderdale had joined the Ashleys at Cashmere, and remained the guests of Clement Sutherland for a month before proceeding to their own home in Louisians.

Valeria wrote that the Valley of the Pearl was still the loveliest vale on earth, and Cashmere the brightest gem on its bosom; but that the envied master of this Eden was more sullen, morose, and unhappy, than ever—that it was rumored his affairs were not as prosperous as before—that he had engaged in ruinous speculations—that Mr. St. Gerald Ashley, since losing his election, had lost his good temper and amiability, and sought more consolation from his "generous wine" than from his unloving wife — that all these circumstances and the last few months. The kind-hearted but volatile Valeria touched lightly and reluctantly upon these nuhappy circumstances, and one from Lincoln to Mark.

By these letters they learned that Mr. and Mrs. Lauderdale had joined the Ashleys at Cashmere, and remained the guests of Clement Sutherland for a month before proceeding to their own home in Louisians.

Valeria wrote that the Valley of the Pearl was still the loveliest vale on earth, and tantly upon these unhappy circumstances, and seemed always divided between her spirit of

behalf would be incalculable. Where it makes a convert, we are dead sure of a reliable accession.

MARRIAGES.

Married at Kingwood, N. J., on the 13th instant, by Rev. Samuel F. Porter, Mr. Marthew L. Workester, of Bridgeport, Ohio, to Miss Adeline E. Burr, daughter of George Burr, Esq., of Harrisville, Ohio.

Married by Rev. J. S. Poage, June 21, Rev. Joseph R. Whitham and Miss Elizabeth McCoy, all of Washington county, Pa.

For the National Era.

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MARK SUTHERLAND:

OR,

POWER AND PRINCIPLE.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAP. XXI.

They grow in the world's approving eyo, In friendship's mile and home's caress: Collecting all the heart's sweet ties.

Into one knot of happiness.—Moore.

The next morning, after breakfast, while sitting alone in her cabin, engaged, as usual, in needle-work, Rosalie roceived a call from her kind neighbor, Mrs. Attridge, whom she found to be the wife of the worthy proprietor of the neighbor, Mrs. Attridge, whom she found to be the wife of the worthy proprietor of the neighbor, Mrs. Attridge, whom she found to be the wife of the worthy proprietor of the neighbor, Mrs. Attridge, whom she found to be the wife of the worthy proprietor of the neighbor, Mrs. Attridge, whom she found to be the wife of the worthy proprietor of the neighbor, Mrs. Attridge of the feature, Through the day she sang at her active house-hold work, rofell into pleasing reverie over her needle. In the afternoon, when Mark returned to be the wife of the worthy proprietor of the neighbor, Mrs. Attridge of the feature, Through the day she sang at her active house-hold work, or fell into pleasing reverie over her needle. In the afternoon, when Mark returned to be the wife of the worthy proprietor of the neighbor, Mrs. Attridge called in her carryall to offer the young couple the two humor, in easy circumstances, and with much extend the proposed with her and the young couple the two humor, in easy circumstances, and with much extend the proposed with her and the young couple the two

y other employment, a state of depression and discouragement, a state of depression and discouragement, and hope from which it required all the faith and hope that was in Rosalie to arouse him. She said that she would help him, both in the law-office and with the paper. She begged him to try her—her "good will was to it," and she had than she could profitably employ

it present. In brief, Rosalie effected her purpose. Mark Sutherland prevailed upon the principal men of the village to unite in establishing a free paper; and, as a natural result, they appoint-ed Mr. Sutherland the editor. Rosalie rendered efficient though unseen aid. Nor did the enterprising spirit of the girl pause here. There was no good school in Saelton. The want of was no good school in Shelton. The want of one was greatly felt. Rosalie proposed to Mark that she should open one. Mark at first opposed the plan—it would be too much for her. But Rosalie found her greatest health of mind and body in her greatest health of mind and body in her greatest activity and usefulness. The girl's school was established by her single enterprise. And it grew and prospered.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1853

Subscribers whose subscriptions have expired should renew without delay

All private letters for Dr. ELDER should be addressed to him at Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ANGLO-SAKON SERF .- We are much disappointed at not receiving the first instal-ment of this new work, by HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, as promised. Prior to his departure. The subjoined letter is the latest information we have received, though we have written to Mr. H since the 14th of June.

THE CEDARS, June 14, 1853. Dean Szn: On the 20th or 21st I shall have the pleasure of sending you several chapters of the Saxon Serf; enough, probably, to carry you through the month of July. Faithfully yours, HENRY WM. HERBERT.

L. Clephane, Esq.

An interesting letter from Cuba will be for in the Era of to-day. The easy, graceful style of its author is much commended

TETTER FROM THE POITOR

LONDON, June 17, 1853. dially by all classes of Englishmen, especially by some of the aristocracy. American sojourners, except those thoroughly imbued with the Anti-Slavery sentiment, have stood aloof, in disapprobation. Their nationality has been touched; they feel for the honor of their country. I can fully understand this feeling. The further I go from my country, the more I love it, its people and institutions; the more jealous I become for its rights; the more concerned that it should stand, where I know it ought to stand, in the judgment of mankind, and that the Democratic Principle it has embodied in its political and social forms, shall suffer no disparagement through its delinquencies. There are Americans here, who, while admiring the genius of Mrs. Stowe, and conceding to her thorough honesty of purpose, are under the impression that she has brought Americans and American institutions into disrepute; but I am sure, from the observations that I have been able to make, that their views in this respect are much exaggerated.

The Anti-Slavery movement in Englan The Anti-Slavery movement in England originally was chiefly sustained by a portion of the Society of Friends, by leading members of the religious bodies generally, and by a few of the nobility, actuated by humane motives. By well-timed agencies, they so worked upon ne British People as to generate an overwhelming public sentiment against Slavery, leading to its overthrow in the West Indies After that, little of a practical character refranchised, and the enforcement of the national policy against the slave trade. But these of jecte were so remote from the every-day life and thoughts of the People, that Popular ex-citement died away, and the Anti-Slavery nent, limited in its practical scope, be confined to a few technical Abolitioniste who still sought to keep up an interest in the ublic mind, by instituting various moral agen ies against Slavery, existing beyond the bound

Mrs. Stowe's great work was hailed by the the springs of human sympathy everywhere, it at once took possession of the public mind; and the result was, a re-awakening of the Anti-

How did this affect the state of feeling &

effective against Slavery everywhere. But, from all that I can learn, while their sympaand at home, in public lectures, done ample

it is of course unaffected; repudiation is, with it, the unpardonable sin: the world of trade is exempt from philanthropic or moral agitations.

But we must not forget that the masses of

English people are exceedingly ignorant of our country—its geography, its people, their institutions and usages, their Government, the relations of our State Governments to each other tions of our State Governments to each other and to the Federal Government, and their reand Turkey, is without a representative and Could he Is took persons believe that this evil is diffused throughIn o monout all the States. An English lady of high position lately asked an American whether he embodied in "the emigrant correspondence. saw much of it in Massachusetts? At a con- The emigrant writes home of his experience of siderable dinner party, the other day, an English gentleman remarked to one of our countrymen that he had understood that the great vegetable for making soup, in the States, was pumpkin! Were you to tell many respectable joint enactor; of his equality of position, politically and socially, with the proudest and tall of Philadelphia, they would not know that wealthiest; of his own home, his own lands, and you were quizzing them. That such persons should conceive sadly-distorted and exaggeraured, but it is felt; and while it operates upon ted views of American life, from reading Uncle | the popular mind of Europe, it is as well un-Tom's Cabin, is what might be expected; and derstood by the men concerned to resist its in that some of the nobility, to whom Democracy fluence. is particularly distasteful, and some politicians, jealous of the greatness of America, should and titled classes are alarmed at the progres play upon their ignorance, and try to prosti- of this silent, pervading, universal propagand tute the excitement produced by that work to ism of the republican sentiment, and believe the base purpose of inflaming prejudice against | that they are playing off "Uncle Tom's Cabin what they hate, is a matter of course. But, and Mrs. Stowe against the force of the population what a gross act of absurdity and injustice, to lar sentiment which is thus growing up again attach odium, for this reason, to the book and them. its author! If the evil of a country is to be covered up, never brought to the light, it is after all, but a whited sepulchre, and it must

continue full of "dead men's bones and rottenness." The first essential preliminary to the able to nullify by charging it upon anti-Re correction of a wrong, is, exposure: drag it to the light, define its dimensions, trace its relations, show the ground on which it rests—not to abate the reputation of our republican system till then can you deal it an effective blow. If and to weaken the force of its example upo the revelation of an evil is used to the injury | the nations. Whatever mischief the system of of the country in which it exists, it is not the revelation, but the fact, of the evil that should be held responsible for the damage. From This has always been among our chiefes time to time, huge Parliamentary reports have | charges against it, and one of our strongest obbeen published here, containing fearful disclosures concerning the condition of the poor in London, and of the working classes in other these in the United States against England | matter with what motive the aristocracy wields Dr. Bailey made arrangements to have a large and English institutions. Will any reasonable and English institutions. Will any reasonable the weapon. So far as Mrs. Stowe's book has man say that these reports ought not to have published them, should be held enemies to their country? They were its truest friends. They knew that it was necessary to expose wrong before they could correct it, and that, though such exposure might be used temporarily to injure the national reputation, it was absolutely necessary to the national well-being.

Unfortunately, Americans abroad seem to be more anxious that their country should appear well, than that it should be and do well. I am ore concerned for its well-being than for its reputation. Our country must live upon its good deeds, not upon the good opinion of mankind. Although all the world should misunderstand and disparage us, if we do right, we need not be disturbed by its judgments. We are great enough not to be much troubled as to what other people may think of us; we should be magnanimous and just enough to deal faith-fully with our vices and evils, and vigorously

correct them. And yet I have a proper regard for national eputation. No reformer, if possible, should after his good to be evil spoken of. While engaged in the work of removing some evil from his country, he should be tender of her mitting the enormity of Slavery, the American difficulties in the way of its abolition—the limitations upon the people of the free States, and on the power of the Federal Government—not tion, so as to prevent misconception and exag-geration, and to show the degrees of responsibility in the case, sustained by different sections of the country. Above all, he should take is the plain duty of an enlightened Patriotism : this, too, he owes to the cause of Democracy, of

As to the duty of Americans abroad in lation to foreign Anti-Slavery movements, every one must-judge for himself. My legitimate theatre is at home. When I assail, publicly, an evil in my country, I shall do it on the spot. where I cannot easily be misapprehended, where I can be effective, and where I may meet promptly all my responsibilities. I will not arraign America at the tribunal of the world, but I will arraign Slavery at the bar of public opinion in America. G. B.

"A PURELY AMERICAN POLICY." The Union, whether or not it is the organ as speaking somewhat by authority. A recent article in its editorial columns is exciting much remark. The purport of the article is, that the United States equild not, consistently with the preservation of its national hopor, permit Spain to emancipate the slaves in the island of Cuba. Besistance to such a step the Union terms the "maintenance of a purely American policy." Shades of Washington, Jefferson, and the revolutionary sages! in what land do we dwell, in which such a doctrine is regarded as mocracy? We are loth to believe that the Administration will commit itself to so spicidal an "American policy," as this! What sand if Texas had seen fit, prior to nexation, to manumit the slaves within her ders, she could have done so with perfec opriety? Is the Union seeking to country to this "purely American po he Union? The New York Evening

strike the chains from her own subjects. Washington's birth-day. No flotion of Mrs.

A similar remark, I believe, would be true of the clergy of this country. Doubtless, the prevalent excitement has led them to inquire whether they have done all that might have been done for the cause of Freedom in their intercourse, social and denominational, with their American brethren, but that it has alienated them from our country, or changed their views in respect to its general character, I can see no evidence.

As it regards the great business community, it is of course unaffected; repudiation is, with it the wave adverted to the deliberate purpose of a large class of our Southern politicians. We do not propose to discuss the subject at present; we cannot say that we hope Spain may never raise the question; because, in saying so much, we should not know what we said; but when, if ever the question shall be presented in a more authentic shape, we shall be prepared to show that the Government cannot entertain such a proposition without covering itself with dishonor, and cannot attempt to carry it into execution without experiencing a humiliating and ignominious defeat."

THE GLORY AND SHAME OF OUR COUNTRY. The Richmond Examiner, noticing the fact

The Examiner believes that the privileged

Our own opinion is, that there is a prope Anti-Slavery efficiency in the sentiment of Europe, which Mrs. Stowe has so remarkably promoted, that our Southern friends will not be publican feeling and policy. Very likely, foreign tyranny will use the evil report of our own slavery works in this way against the commo weal of the wide world, is its sin and shame jections to it. And so the Examiner should feel it. On his own showing, it is the sole hin drance to good that our prosperity and glory districts; and we all know the use made of should work among our fellow-men. It is no e who called for such influences, its mission is a hapless one. and it must be decided by events whether it is for the better or worse that the work is making the tour of the civilized world. But the simple fact that it is so distributed in the monarchie of the old world, is not conclusive that it gets allowance for the mischief it may do to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It is as gener ally circulated in the Southern States of this Union as in any despotism abroad; and what ever it is that gives it currency south of Mason and Dixon, may be the reason of its introduc

tion anywhere else. It will have little effect, however, against the emigrant correspondence, for that report and the innumerable small bills of exchange accom panying, sufficiently prevents any misconstruc-tion of the institutions and general characteris ties of those parts of this Union with which Eu ropean emigration is concerned. The free State will spread the name and preserve the fame of the United States to all the ends and uses which our idea and our prosperity can promote among the suffering masses abroad. The thinkers and actors that remain to settle the welfare and re form the institutions of the old world, will know how to dispose of the contradiction, and will the more certainly avoid it in their own organ honor. And when abroad, while frankly ad- izations. France, by her Provisional Government in 1848, abolished slavery throughout all Anti-Slavery man should be at pains to show her dominions; Hungary not only emancipated how, why, and where, it exists—the peculiar all her serfs, but vested in them the land which they had for ages tilled for their mag ters. Slavery is a plague spot, not an institu on the power of the Federal Government—not in justification of the wrong, but in explana- masses of the world are at no loss so to under stand it. When the time comes, Sodom and Gomorrah themselves will rise up in judgmen against the men of this generation, and condemn it for rejecting the better light, against care to show the great good his country enjoys which they persist in sinning. We feel compar and is doing in almost all other respects. This atively easy about the issue, though we are not unaware of the evil, which, in ordinary circum stances, the reproach of our country inflict upon the great cause of human rights, which it is our duty to the world to illustrate. God forgive us, that we so sin against heaven and

in the world's sight. The worst bearing of the case is not that darkens men's minds and confuses the truth, but that it pledges and impels our Government to perpetual enmity towards the right, as well hholds that national influence which we ought exert in its favor. There is more of this sort of mischief in one number of the Examiner, than in the myriad copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin and Key, printed in all the languages of the earth. The South can have no part in the world's redemption till she changes her own policy, and puts her own institutions in har-mony with the gospel which she preaches. It is not the least of her misfortunes that she crucifies the Messiah, for whose advent her own prophets have taught her to look and pray—that the fugitives from every other tyranny find her hunting her own with merciless rigor, in every refuge that humanity opens to them. While she rails out her anathemas at the hunters of men abroad, she is graceless! pursuing the same game at home! good and great of every other clime are shed-ding their blood in the field and on the scaffold ding their blood in the field and on the scatfold for the freedom of their people, the South is making merchandize of theirs, and hunting them with blood hounds and bullies through the streets of this Republic. A fugitive slave was kept in chains one whole night by the arshal of the Eastern District of P wania in his office, one story above, and right over the spot, where John Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence! Pennsylvania had refused the use of her jails for the purpose, and the wretched fugitive was imprisoned right over the cradle of American liberty. The bell that was used to ring out the Declaration with its inscription. "Proclaim

Stowe's creation matches the facts of the mon-strous history of the Fugitive Slave Law. Spare us this shame, give us back our honor, cease whining about the exposure of our wretch-ed inconsistency—remove it, and allow us to fulfil our destiny; push us no farther upon this war against God and man; let the principles at work now upon human interests have fair play; and if you cannot help forward the good me coming, we pray you hinder it as little as

For the National Era. "THE-LAST TIME." BY LEILA LINWOOD. Oh, strange Omegas of the human heart!

Ye shed a moonlight on our perished bliss, More tender than possession's sunny kiss— Ye lift to grandeur what was dull before, And glorify the life that is no more. And giorny the me test is no more.

Naught is so trivial in our careless eyes,
But wears a something sacred when it diesAll that is beautiful, all that is great,

Departing, gathers richer bloom and state. Departing, gathers richer bloom and state. Like trembling balances of vesper bells, When the cool night-wind every echo swells, Falls on my ear, in soft yet selemn chime, The music of that time—the last dear time. Blends a full choir of memories deep, in one, How are ye fragrant with fair blossoms dead And dowy with sad tears, baptismal shed!

We go from out the place where once we dwelt, From those old alters where our childhood kne From that safe roof which full a score of years Shut out this world of struggles and of fears With lingering steps we pass the chambers thro With carnest looks, to take the final view— Pausing beside each favorite window long. Humming unconscious the familiar song, Till some loud footstep in the empty halls Recalls the sense to these ungarnished walls And slowly, with the exile's sinking heart, Room after room we traverse, and depart. The vines are massy o'er the closing door, Our maples grander than the spring before-The roses set the garden in a glow,
The little brook runs singing just below— Down the wide street a single spire shows white In the dark trees that wrap the church from sight And on you mountain, all the sloping length Of woods are waving in their summer strength, And the smooth stretch of fields that lie between Is wrought in blocks of golden-brown and green-Yet look we on thee so, the last sweet time

We who love well, doth Providence divide By deeps of distance, swelling ocean-wide. They leave us, with whose spirits thread by thread Our separate paths, with desolated feet, Up to that land where all the pilgrims meet-To yearn for absent lips and eyes in vain, To wait till Heaven shall give them back again. Once more around the dear and faithful hearth That echoed voices of a buried mirth. We meet, our human hearts all inly stirred By tears, to hallow each the parting word. The last sweet time-oh! mighty plunge of sound That whirls the currents of our life around, And drives along the gulf of years before, A wave to break upon th' Eternal shore! We shut great drops of sorrow from our eyes, And crush the breath that rises thick with sighs And win faint smiles to flit upon the lip,
As light on streams where swinging willows dip, That love may bear her memories away. Sweet as the glory of a dying day, And farewells, floating exquisitely calm, Go down the distance, like a tender psaln

Some bird of Paradise, within our breast, Is struggling, fluttering, rising from its nest-We dream of Fame, and every glory-blast We dream of Happiness, and lo! the cloud Of sorrow mantles o'er us like a shroud. While bright and fair upon the days before Shine out our prophecies of joy no more, But cold and gray, adown the waiting years, The shadow of our hastening grief appears. We dream of Love, and spirits dark as night Bend o'er us, whited in her stolen light. The soul is werthless where we thought to trust The past has come for burial, dust to dust-Sweet fancies, tones of harmony, and bloom That leaves a desert in its vacant room. Yet waking from this dream, whate'er its name We wonder whonce the dear illusion came. And vainly clasp it fast, with moistened eyes, To call it true a moment ere it flies—
One last sad moment; there are hours of bliss. We linger on less eagerly than this!

Years roll their changes with a rapid wheel, New features on the olden landscape steal-Life is a drama, and each separate act Distinctly closes with a tragic tact! Life is a poem, and each chapter o'er, Sealed once, can never be reopened mor Silent and solemn, at the pause we stand, And turn the leaf with an unsteady hand. To-day about us hangs a memory vast, Familiar joys, and duties, flying fast— Old griefs, whose depth the spirit has explored, And round whose wounds the heavenly balm

poured—
Dear walks and pleasant scenes, the love of youth
And circling friends, unsullied in their truth.
To-morrow turns us in the common wide, And brings a thousand chances all untried-A stranger life, a thought of homelessness, An ache which only God can soothe or bles Ye flitting moments, linger as ye go, And onward pass, with thoughtful step and slow Press closer yet, thou dear, thou blessed Past! One more farewell embrace-it is the last.

The last ! brief words, that gather back the pain Of many a sadness on my heart again— The seal of all most bright and fair below, The murmur of life's waters as they flow The mortal curse reflected everywhere-In Heaven alone, there is some blessed air Which shuts out change, and with its holy kiss Insures an immortality of bliss!

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The steamer Baltic, which arrived at New York on the 26th June, brings intelligence that the Emperor Nicholas insists upon the demands which he has made upon Turkey, and that he threatens to enter Wallachia and Moldavia, unless these demands are granted. Turkey is ready to meet him there, and the British and French fleets are in readiness and under instructions to support the Sultan, whenever hostilities commence. The English and French Governments go into the strife heartily; and the Cossaek will have his account settled for him, so soon as his vanity and obstinacy compels the reckoning. But he may think bette of it. The next intelligence cannot reach us before the 9th inst.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

The Era long since proposed the election Postmasters by the people; which proposition was incorporated into the Buffalo platform in 1848. The Democrats of Lovell, Maine, at a secting on the 11th ultimo, thus express their

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

We look upon the Convention assembled as Temphis on the first of June, and upon the resolutions there adopted, as the most impor-tant affair among the current movements of the time. Europe is probably about to be embroiled in a general war; Asia is waking embroiled in a general war; Asia is waking up, under the impulse of modern influences, from the slumber of centuries that baffle the computations of chronology; Mexico is in a crisis which will soon determine its destiny; and that home policy which has almost doubled our territory and threatened the peace of the Union twice within the last ten years, is preparing for another stride, with its incident popular convulsions; but all these things put together, and all they are capable of, are not likely to produce permanent effects upon our welfare at all equal to the prospect of the enterprises indicated and materia promoted by this Southern and South Weste Convention. If was composed of men who may be fairly regarded as the representatives of thirteen of the Southern and Western States of the Union, and exactly those of them which we would select for the theatre of a revolution in foreign and domestic policy; and the measures therein inaugurated are, of all others, just such as are required to bring the people to whom they are commended into the light, and to put them under the influences of the

beneficent system which their present position impedes and disturbs. The delegates were from Maryland, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. There it will be done, for it seems to me the laws of were present also two delegates from the free trade will so regulate it, so soon as we shall states of Illinois and Indiana. From the list improve our facilities of transportation to our we miss none but North Carolina and little own ports, and cause those ports and harbors to Delaware, whose presence was of any impor- be improved, and for this purpose our attention tance to the entirety of the assemblage. The should be directed to the propriety of claiming number of members appointed was full one thousand; the actual attendance was about of the General Government such appropriations as may be necessary to remove all obstructions four hundred and eighty.

nanimity-the most important of them, indeed, without any dissent. The principles affirmed and measures approved and determined upon, which we regard so hopefully, are to be found in the following extracts from the

proceedings:

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Resolved, That a railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean is demanded not only by commercial and individual interests, but by our national necessities.

Resolved, That as soon as the surveys recently ordered by Congress are completed the

cently ordered by Congress are completed, the General Government should adopt such steps as will insure the completion of the main trunk of said road at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That as the General Government could be a present as the General Government. could be expected to construct only one main trunk, it should be located on that route which scientific explorations shall show combines in the greatest degree the advantages of genial and temperate elimate, fertility of soil, cheapness of construction, and accessibility at all

ness of construction, and accessibility at all seasons from all portions of the Union.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the convention, it is right, expedient, and proper that the General Government should make large donations of public lands to the different donations or public lands to the different states bordering on either side of the Missis-sippi, to enable all sections of the Union, how-ever remote, to connect themselves with the main trunk.

Mississippi may be protected from inundation, and the navigation of the Western waters be best perfected and secured, are subjects of the deepest interest and importance to the whole. Western and Southern country: therefore Resolved, That this convention respectfully recommends to Congress that among the measures calculated to advance the above chicates.

sures calculated to advance the above objects and facilitate the schemes already undertaken, and facilitate the schemes already undertaken, it deems it highly important that the General Government should appoint a special corps of scientific engineers to investigate the laws which govern the Mississippi river and its tributaries, to devise the best system of improving the navigation of these rivers, and protecting their lands from overflow; if necessary, to send abroad similar corps of scientific engineers to examine the systems of improvements adopted in

similar corps of scientific engineers to examine the systems of improvements adopted in other countries, and to report upon all matters connected with these subjects.

Resolved, That, in futherance of the objects sought, we deem it highly important that a system of hydrometric gauges should be established by the General Government at several points along the Mississippi and its tributaries, at the principal towns and cities, by which the actual stages of their waters may be accurately ascertained from day to day, the depths of their channels regularly sounded, and the changes going on upon their banks be marked and recorded, all which shall be reported to the proper department of the General Government from time to time.

RAW COTTON.

Whereas the Southern States of this Union now have, and for a long period must have, a virtual monopoly in the production of raw cat-ton for commerce; and whereas it is of vast importance to these States that their great staple should be sent abroad in its most valu-able form; and whereas it is believed that this staple can be wrought up with extraordinary chappess on and near the fields of its growth: therefore

Be it resolved, That the president of this

the it resolved. That the president of this convention appoint a committee of five members, who shall be requested to prepare for publication and distribution, particularly in the manufacturing districts of Europe, a full report of the peculiar facilities offered by the Southern and Western States for the manufacture of cotton, and that this report be published as a part of the proceedings of this convention.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly commends to the citizens of the States here represented the education of their youths at home, as far as practicable; the employed of native teachers in their schools and colle of native teachers in their schools and colleges; the encouragement of a home press; the pub-lication of books adapted to the educational wants and the social condition of these States; and the encouragement and support of inven-tions and discoveries in the arts and sciences by their own citizens.

Resolved, That this convention regards the tablishment of a direct communication cam between our Southern ports and Eur steam between our Southern ports and Europe, and the encouragement and protection of this system by the National Government, connecting therewith ample mail facilities, as a necessary feature in the commercial independence of the South and West.

the Tehnantepec route, and calling for nego ations by the Government to secure the right of the South, is inviting emigration of way by this track for the Pacific railroad; and the investment of capital in manu America to the care of the Gov other, asking special attention to the cotton in-terest by our foreign commercial and diplomatic grees and people of the United States, upon the topics embraced in the proceedings of the convention; concluding with a resolution to hold the next convention at Charleston, South Carolina, on the second Monday of May next.

citizens, we stand to-day on the banks of the great Father of Waters, perhaps on the spot which may become one of the great crossing points of this magnificent river for that magnificent railroad which shall unit the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic, and which will harmonize and fraternize the people of this mighty Confederacy by iron bars from ocean to ocean.

It is just because the interests of the South have been held at variance with those of the North, and her system kept in unnatural antagonism to the system of progression which characterizes the age, that we have any quarral with her. The heavy end of the clurked with her. Believing it irremediable, or mistaking it for a blessing, who have here.

our duty to examine into our national highways-to investigate what artificial improvements the necessities of our agriculture and commerce demand. "Our commercial interests—the policy of

direct trade (relieved of New York and Liverpool intermediates)—is properly before us; it was the main object of the Baltimore Convention. Would it not be wise to encourage our commercial men to export our produ import our foreign supplies directly from and to our own ports? I think so; and sure I amit will be done, for it seems to me the laws of

at the mouth of the Mississippi, the straight The resolutions were adopted with singular outlet of the West and Southwest, and in the other ports on the Atlantic and the Gulf. To encourage commerce, mail facilities and emigration lines of steamers should be established beween our chief ports, South America, and Europe; and for this purpose the South and West should ask from the General Government the same aid which has been granted to certain companies in our northern ports.

"The important subject of encouraging man ufactories is legitimately before us, and the proposition will no doubt be considered what neans shall be adopted as best calculated to stimulate our people to make investments in this great source of natural prosperity, and thereby produce a division of labor which will encourage agriculture and increase our population, and remove much of our dependence upon other States and nations. Can we not, gentlemen, increase our wealth and independence by judicious organizations of the means which a kind Providence has placed in our possession?
Shall we slumber longer? Certainly not. Let us develop our beautiful and unequalled in-heritance, devote our energies to the expansion of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactories; promote industry, and encour-age our people to the education of their children at home. The wealth we expend abroad let us retain. Erect school-houses, academies, Whereas the investigation of the laws which regulate the rises and falls of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and the adoption of ome system by which the great valley of the sustain our interests and our policy, our great the States; and let us unite harmoniously to secure commercial and industrial independe at home. And, gentlemen, let us proceed pa triotically in constructing the great work of the age and the world, the Pacific and Atlan-

tie Railroad, with such branches from New Orleans to the highest navigable point as commerce and agriculture may demand." The resolutions which we have given and the chairman's speech deserve very thoughtful and earnest attention. They embody the creed of the new school of Southern politics and political economy. The strength of numbers, the strength of talent, in the South, are pledged to these views, and the entire method s movement of that hitherto refractory region is in process of thorough revolution. The system of internal improvement by the national resources is fairly accepted; the Maysville veto of General Jackson is voted obsolete effectual-

ly; strict construction and the resolutions of '98, '99 are abandoned; river and harbor improvements adopted and demanded; appropriations to facilitate foreign commerce and emigration called for; and the whole spirit of progress in the matter of highways and union corroboratives put on and proclaimed! The determination to disburden themselve of the losses and impositions of the present circuitous commerce with Europe may not immediately avail for the intention, but it

indicates a better apprehension of the system and will bear such immediate and ultimate fruit as it is capable of in their condition Rest of all, it shifts the complaint of the South from the tariff to the true hindrance of their prosperity. It acknowledges, that not Federal legislation, but mismanagement and a bad home system are the evils that rest upon them-The chairman hit it in the statement that they are "suffering for the want of proper developments of their natural resources;" and he perceives that the Northern doctrine and policy with respect to governmental patronage of national interests must not only be no longer resisted, but extended, to bring the South up abreast of American progress. In a word, Calhoun is dead, and the "noise and confusion" which prevented Gen. Cass from answering the catechism on river and harbor improvements is fairly hushed. The day is dawning, and Rip Van Winkle begins to open his eyes. The owls are listening to the son of the birds that have been serenading the roost, and, unable to rest, are turning out into

Georgia has had her eyes open pretty widely for some time; she is fulfilling Henry Clay' prophecy that "the cotton growing region destined to be the greatest cotton manufactu ing region in the world." The Memphis Con vention, representing the best intelligence the South, is inviting emigration of artisa other, recommending commerce with the Am-ason, Oronoco and La Plata regions of South of cultivating her home soils, working he abundant mines, and converting her staple instead of extending the "area of freedom for the expansion of the slave market! Ble the light that has sprung up-a perfect day spring to them that sat in darkness. Her surplus labor—her surplus laborers, that now glut her wretched planting industry, and crowd the auction blocks of the far Southwest-are t be retained in the home of their birth. He industry is to be diversified, that her sections independence may be established, she blandly deplaces; but let us have the fact; let the the vice presidents were a dozen of the most declares; but let us have the distinguished men from as many slave states. value of men be enhanced, till they shall be was received with great applause throughout, his views evidently coinciding in all resouts with those of a vast majority of the
lelegates." It presents such points as these:

with its feudal spirit and its barbarous ignowith its feudal spirit and its barbarous ignorance, be liberalized by the introduction

we represent. As one of the individuals who cation by the press, are also in the programme articipated in the Convention at Baltimore, Of necessity these go with the revival of en-1852,) it may be proper to say that we were and industrial economy. For the sake of section of the Union. But we had seen for what intent. The proper virtue and efficiency ears that the land of our birth, that the poo- of truth and right are not altered by such le of the South, were suffering for the want of misapprehension of their results. In Heaven's proper developments of her natural resources, and hence I was active and carnest in my advocacy of immediate action." * * "Fellow citizens, we stand to-day on the banks of the however blindly yielded.

"Our agriculture first demands our most generations attention. How shall we develop its resources? What facilities have we for the ransportation of our surplus products? It to take their punishment. Slave labor, hith. erto restrained to such applications as did not materially compete with the industry of the ree, is to take a new sphere, and its cheaper productions to be thrown into rivalry in the markets of the world with the work of those men whose votes and voices, prejudices and oppressions, have nursed it into formidable power. The cheaper kinds of tobacco are manufactured in the South now. Two or three thousand slaves in Richmond have turned as many white men out of that employment in Philadelphia; and the day is not distant when tens of thousands of black girls will be making the cottons that the Lowell girls are paid for to-day. Every species of manufactures which can be cheaply and effectively overseen and regulated by superintendents, is quite possible in Virginia; and the sectional independence of the South, which is to be established while it is growing up her slaves into manhood, will be holding down the wages of the free laborers of the North, who have allowed and helped their enslavement. The offence will be punished without a miracle here or postponement till hereafter. The South will be coming right and reaping its benefits, the North will be suffering for the wrong until it is completely atoned for and removed. Let God's justice work. We are not without hope that it will be mitigated to the one as it will be blessed to the other party, for the beneficence of the system under which we have our common existence is as infinite as

Our idea is that all approach of the industrial system of the South toward that of the free North will be attended, in even measure, by like conditions in all things to its population of every caste and degree. We therefore greet every symptom of conformity in the slave region to the economy of a free society with the heartiest welcome of faith and hope.

We do not complain because the slavery of our Union hangs upon us as a burden and a dishonor: we believe the unity of the human race is inevitable, just, and eventually profitable to all. If He that was without sin suffered for the transgressors, the fellow-sinners may well endure their proper share of the penalties which follow upon participation in

man."—Samson's Agonistes.

'Twas bad enough, to refuse me her love;
But why did she kick me down stairs?

The Rev. J. S. Prime, one of the editors of the New York Observer, a delegate from the American to the British Foreign Bible Society, upon his arrival in London presented his commission, with the seal of the American Bible Society, but to his astonishment it was rejected, and returned with the remarks that his pro-slavery tendencies made it imperative up-on the Board to exclude him from their sesns .- Exchange Papers.

Whereupon, we have the following in a letter from the aforesaid Rev. J. S. Prime, written at London:

"At breakfast, the other day, I was seated next to one of the admirals in the British navy. He asked me if I thought there was any danger of war ever springing up again between our two countries. I answered that I thought there was. He was surprised, and asked for the reasons that justified such a sentiment. I told him that the rancor and contempt with which American principles and are treated in this country are ir that such feelings are not wide-spread, and lie only in vulgar and unenlightened minds. "'Did you know, sir,' I inquired, 'that the President of the United States was hissed by

four thousand British Christians in Exeter Hal last night?

last night?²
"He expressed himself both surprised and grieved, and still held that such people as meet there to celebrate their anti-slavery anniversaries are no exponents of British opinion."

We once saw a horrible infant, about three years old, who, for some "superfluity of naughtiness," had just been thrashed, first by his mother and then by his uncle. He had been soundly cuffed, and laid out on the wood-pile to cool off. We paused, as we passed by, to see how Solomon's prescription operated upon the subject. The little wretch was almost black in the face with rage and pain. "What's the matter?"-as the admiral said to brother Prime, "at breakfast the other day"-" What's the matter, my poor little fellow?" The question suspended the kicking and yelling that was intended for his tormentors. He glared at us a moment, and then, gathering up all his wrath and agony into one fiendish growl, he turned over, sank his canine teeth into a cordstick, burst into tears, and shricked out-"Me 'mell a wolf!"

Our reflections fell naturally into that form of sound words which the apostle uses to the Hebrews: "No chastening for the present seem eth to be joyous, but grievous rather; [but whether | it afterwards yieldeth the peaceab fruits of righteousness to them which are exercised thereby," depends upon the way they take it. The Reverend Prime doth not yet appear to have obtained the blessing.

N. B. The New York Observer has distin guished itself by its attacks upon Mrs. Stowe, Uncle Tom, and company, and by its defence of "the American institutions." It was mixing the dose rather too thick to send its editor to a Christian Bible Society. They must do better

INDUSTRIAL ENTERTAINMENT. - The New York papers give accounts of a great industrial sclebration at Jersey City, by the "men" (nearly 800 strong) employed in the extensive locomotive works of Mossra. Rogers, Ketchum, & Grosvenor, of Paterson, N. J., in which employer and employed commingled together at the festive board in a way which was decided by refreshing at this dec of the frequent emly refreshing at this day of too frequer bittered feelings. Dr. Snodgrass, of Balt was among the speakers on the occasion subject was the relation of the Printing

LITERARY MOTICES. THALATTA: A Book for the Senside. Boston : Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury,

thing, transcendently stupid; particularly when the selections are made with reference to some specific subject; but Thalatta is a most delightful exception. It is composed of poems, bal-lads, songs, and sonnets—about one hundred and thirty in number—chiefly from modern authors, all relating to the sea. Among them famous Apostrophe to the Ocean : Bulwer's exquisite song, When stars are in the quiet skies; and Tennyson's Break, break, break, in which is voiced more of that unvoiceable spirit which carnest contemplation of the sea engenders, and Tennyson's Break, break, break, in which is voiced more of that unvoiceable spirit which carnest contemplation of the sea engenders, than anything we know of. It is just the book for the season; and no truck whose destiny is the seaside will be completely packed without

Hartford, Conn.: F. A. Brown.

Mr. Bailey is Librarian of the Young Men's

Institute, at Hartford, and his book is made up of pleasant little essays and poems, suggested by various incidents which have occurred with-in his notice, from time to time, through sev-

and entire coalition of the two principles. *

endars show—not so much because of willful Law in Florida.—In the report of decision error or negligence, as of ignorance of that in the Duval Circuit Court, Hon. Wm. A Forwhich it most behooves them to understand, ward on the bench, which we find in the Florand for not understanding which, no amount of ida News of June 11, it was held "that the fact and for not understanding which, no amount of false delicacy will excuse them. Were every woman a physiologist, to the extent of a knowledge of the duties and responsibilities pertaining to maternity, we should see less scrofula, less lunacy, less idiooy, and less crime. Dr. Tracy was formerly a missionary to China. period of nineteen years, during which he has of Slavery degrades a man into a chattel. devoted himself to a careful study of the fe- "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY REVIEW. June, 1853. Vol. 1. No. 1. Ovid F. Johnson, Editor. Published by Wm. H. Lewis & Co., Washington, D. C.

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This is a new monthly, just started in this city, devoted to the "Rights of the States and thing letter: the Union of the States." The antecedents of its editor do not inspire us with much confidence, either in its political integrity or the loftiness of its aims, though the number before us contains some good remarks on the mania for office-seeking, now so prevalent. The editor notices the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin in such a style as might have been expected from him; his coarseness and vulgarity may obtain for him some popularity among bar-room politi-cians, but this is barely possible. Dr. Van Evrie contributes a paper on "Negroes and Negro Slavery," and labors to prove that negroes are an inferior race to the whites, and that, consequently, the Southern planter "needs no artificial support to sustain his authority." He says: "His authority is stamped upon his nature by the hand of God, instead of being the work of laws of primogeniture or the creation of human contrivances." Does the Doctor mean to say that God has given to the slaveholder "his authority" to deprive the negro of education, to separate the wife from the husband and the husband from the wife, to rob the parent of his children, to ignore the ordinance of marriage, and to transform a man into a chattel ! Suppose we admit that he is inferior, does that give his stronger and more powerful brother the right to oppress and ill-treat him? His weakness should inspire compassion, not brutality. No, no. The D'vine command is, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Of course, the Review sustains the Fugitive Slave Law. We cannot commend it as a teacher of sound morality or correct political ethics.

THE GOSPEL GLASS, respecting the Miscarriage of Professors; or, A Call from Heaven to Sinners and to Saints, by Repentance and Reformation to Prepare to meet God. By Lewis Stukely. 1 vol., pp. 305.

New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballerson. Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

The author of this volume descended from an honorable family in the county of Devon, and this book has held a high rank in the conand this book has held a high rank in the consideration of godly men and women of other days. It is, indeed, one of the best treatises left us by those great men—those giants in the knowledge of Christian experience—who lived in the days of Cromwell and the Independents of England; and it strikes us oddly to read of England; and it strikes us oddly to read that Exter Cathedral was the meeting-house occupied by Lewis Stakeley as his parish church. The Rev. John Ryland brought out a new edition in England, in 1809; and the Carters, to whom the public are largely indahted for many admirable second of this barbarity is given the Alabama Herald.

Dr. Maddox, of Louisiana, en route for the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and, while there, gave freedom to three of his slaves who were in company, one boy and two girls. He also gave them a liberal supplies of the supplies of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and, while there, gave freedom to three of his slaves who were in company, one boy and two girls. He also gave them a liberal supplies of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and, while there, gave freedom to three of his slaves who were in them a liberal supplies of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and, while there, gave freedom to three of his slaves who were in the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and, while there, gave freedom to three of his slaves who were in the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation Friday week, and the Carter of the East with his family, passed through Cincinnation F ters, to whom the public are largely indebted for many admirable reprints of old authors, has now presented the American public with this cheap edition of the work. It is a book which

weight of ourselves. *

MEMCIR OF MRS. HARRIET NEWALL COOK. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 1 vol., pp. 252. New York Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballan tyae, Washington, D. C.

An offering of affection to the memory of

MEMORIALS OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS. By the Rev. C. B. Taylor, Rector of Otley, in Suffolk, England. 1 volume, pp. 395. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washing-

The Maine Law has triumphed in Michi-

gan. The vote in favor of the prohibition of ticenses for the sale of liquors, is about two to one, or nearly 25,000 majority. This is the most decided vote yet given in favor of the law, and Michigan is the first Western State to adopt it.

Rev. David Sharp, a distinguished Baptist minister in Boston, died on Thursday evening last, at the residence of his friend, Robert

Church in Boston for over forty years.

Henry Ward Beecher, brother of Mrs. Stowe, has written a note, correcting an erroneous statement going the round of the papers, that Mrs. Stowe had determined to give the proceeds of Uncle Tom's Cabin to the education of colored people. He says:

"This was no statement of mine. Will you willigh the processes has it appeared in the

of pleasant little essays and poems, suggested by various incidents which have occurred within his notice, from time to time, through soveral years. It is gotten up in exquisite taste.

The Democracy of Christianity; or, An Analysis of the Bible and its Doctrines, in their relation to the Principle of Democracy. By a Citisen of the United States. New York: Cady & Burgess.

In view of the many prevelent arguments against Democracy and Christianity, respectively—grounded upon their pretended radical opposition, each to the other—the author has been induced to enter into a thorough analysis of the doctrines expressed in the Old and New Testaments, (as the prime exponents of the idea of Christianity,) and test their analogy to the principle of Democracy. The result is, the subject of the volume before us. It is ably wrought, and conclusive in favor of the perfect and entire coalition of the two principles. *

oolored people. He says:

"This was no statement of mine. Will you publish the paragraph as it appeared in the Independent of June 2?

"A word upon the pecuniary offerings to Mrs. Stowe, in England. It is well known to many that Mrs. Stowe has, from the first, deaired to turn whatever influence this work might give her, to the elevation of the African race. The plan which has been most in her thoughts has been a seminary in which persons of African descent may be thoroughly educated, not merely in literary and scientific courses, but in practical arts, by which they might secure and maintain a proper place in society. To the founding of such an institution of the hope of securing greater interest for it, was one among the chief reasons for her tour. The generous contributions in money, made to her in Great Britain, are not understood by either party, but certainly not by Mrs. Stowe, in England. It is well known to many that Mrs. Stowe has from the first, deaired to turn whatever influence this work might give her, to the elevation of the African race. The plan which has been most in her thoughts has been most

of the North.'
"That Mrs. Stowe has given much, and will The Mother and her Offspers. By Stephen Tracy, M. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

This is a blow well struck; and in the right quarter; for it cannot be denied that with mothers rests, in a great degree, the responsibility of the fearful ratio of mental and physical diseases and malformations which our called the struck of will an all of those for whom she has written, is true; but she has not set apart her whole income to them. She retains the right of employing her means as her judgment may dictate; and it will subject her to unfriendly criticism to let the impression go abroad that she has alienated her literary earnings from personal uses, and consecrated them to a specific charity.

H. W. B."

His professional experience extends through a that a man is a slave. It is thus that the law

male system, and the volume before us is a Rev. Wm. L. McCalla, who was born and yet to hear from will increase the majority. plain, straightforward record of the result. brought up in a slave State, has written a * warm eulogistic "apology for his beloved and attack in the Presbyterian, which paper de-clines to publish the "apology." We make room for the closing paragraphs of this sca-

thing letter:

"But she [Mrs. Stowe] has scandalized "But she [Mrs. Stowe] has scandalized American institutions. Yes; she has scandalized the burlesque chivalry of America, which glories in crushing the innocent and helpless, instead of redressing their wrongs. She has scandalized the grand Compromise, which turns the free Northern white man into a whipper-in for a Southern driver.

But Uncle Tom is a most destructive weapon scaling hight and library and religion. Not so

against light and liberty and religion. Not so fast. If it were so, the Pope would flood Italy with a translation, and feast the writer in the Vatican. Why has he honored the book with his prohibition? Because it is the most powerful plea of the age for that liberty which he bleeds, and for that Bible which he burns."

Georgia. - The Whig Convention of this State met at Milledgeville on the 22d ult., and nominated Hon. Charles J. Jenkins for Governor. The resolutions adhere to the report and resolutions of the Georgia Convention of 1850. which it considers jeoparded by any political party which recognises "Abolitionists and Free-Soilers as worthy of public honors and emoluments." Mr. Jenkins was the nominee for Vice President on the Webster ticket, in

1850. Mr. Toombs addressed the Convention A Contrast .- On the 18th of January, 1773, at Hanover, Va., Patrick Henry thus wrote:

at Hanover, Va., Patrick Henry thus wrote:

"Would any one believe that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general inconvenience of living here without them. I will not, I cannot, justify it. However culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my devoir to virtue as to own the rectitude of her precepts, and Iament my want of conformity to them.

"I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this Iamentable evil. * * * It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law that warrants slavery."

Now look at this and judge if the world's

variance with that law that warrants slavery."

Now look at this, and judge if the world's people are not sometimes better than the professed disciples of Christ:

"Rev. Robert Jones, of Chambers county, Alabama, a preacher of the Methodist denomination, lately tied a negro man of his up to a tree, and whipped him to death! After this, finding that neither God nor man would uphold him in his summary mode of sending a fellow-creature to Heaven, he ignominiously fled." The account of this barbarity is given in the Alabama Herald.

company, one boy and two girls. He also gave them a liberal supply of money to supply their wants until his return from the East, when he proposes to have their free papers regularly made out.

Vermont.-The Democratic State Conven to read it. There are no such books written in these days. The intellectual activity of our times is objective rather than subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective, and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and we have too much to do for the subjective and the s times is objective rather than subjective, and we have too much to do for the world at large, to devote the time necessary to take such keen which of ourselves.

Randolph, for Lieut. Governor; J. A. Page, of Montpelier, for Treasurer. The resolutions suitain the doctrines of President Pierce's In-

Hampshire organ, The Patriot, are awakening some interest among politicians, by an animated newspaper controversy. The weather is rather too warm for exciting controversy; notwithstanding which Mr. Burke gives some tell-

Brownson's Review for April . He r am of Brownson's reasoning as plainly, blunt

if they have not already, that they must endorse the platform, or lose caste with the "pow-ers that be." The platform is the Procrustes bed to which applicants for office must conform, if they desire success. We hope few will be found ready to stifle their convictions of Right and Duty for the sake of office.

Dogs .- Mayor Maury, of this city, has issued his proclamation ordering the owners of dogs to keep them confined for the space of sixty days. Several cases of hydrophobia have appeared among them. The police are to kill every dog found going at large.

Rhode Island.—The returns from the election in this State on the 29th ult., for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, show in twentysix towns a decided majority of conservative delegates elected, and a majority of over 1,300 against holding the Convention. Five towns

the late act of Congress relative to the classification of Clerks in the several Departments of the Government went into effect. In the General Post Office, 17 Clerks, all Whigs, were removed; in the Navy Department, 8; in the Third Auditor's Office, 9; in the Pension Office, 40; and in the Census Bureau 40 were dis missed-14 only being retained to finish up the work and superintend the printing. Colonel Charles K. Gardner, it is said, has been appointed Surveyor General of Oregon, and Wm. J. Brown Special Mail Agent for Indiana and

INDICATIONS AT THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Kentucky (Covington) Flag, censures its editor for a somewhat favorable notice of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The editor defends himself, and alleges that "her work is intended as a persuasive appeal to the slaveholder himself, and it is couched in the eloquent, earnest, penetrating, yet respectful lan-guage of an American lady"—that it is nei-ther just nor manly for an American gentleman "to heap harsh and contemptuous epi-thets upon one of their country-women who ventures to reason with them upon a subject of national interest"-that Mrs. Stowe has not "cited England as an example of national per-

"cited England as an example of national perfection," and that she should not be made responsible for England's crimes. He adds:

"But if our correspondent will turn again to Mrs. Stowe's book, he will discover that England has not escaped her lash; she speaks cuttingly of the partition of Poland and the oppression of Ireland. To be definite, if "Americus" will turn to page seventeen and volume two of Uncle Tom's Cabin, also pages 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, he will observe that by comparison drawn between English and American slavery, the former is pronounced the harsher and the more unjust."

The Sunny South, published at Jacksonville Ala., asserts that it is the only business of the National Era to "traduce the fair fame of the Southern portion of this great and mighty Republic;" and says its tales of detraction "have found ready listeners among the mongrel population of the North." We fear the Sunny South has not learned to "conquer its preju-

A correspondent of the Daily Delta, at New Orleans, who signs himself "Precaution," advises the School Board to examine the teachers, from principals to primaries, on the subject of slavery; and proposes, as a test, the question, What do you think of Uncle Tom's Cabin? A correspondent of the Crescent pertinently proposes, that—

If the teachers are to be examined as to

He thinks that "Mrs. Stowe's book may do mischief in the North; in the South it is harmless. It would not, of course, do to place it in the hands of the slave population, too many of whom are improperly and unwisely taught to read and write; but there is no reason why it should not be read by their masters."

The Charleston Southern Standard notices a memorial to the city connell, against the bill pending before them "to prevent slaves and free persons of color from riding about or through the city, or any part thereof, in any carriage or other vehicle, or on horseback, ex-

Smith. The attendance was large. The people are in excess.

A Note Monument.—To honor the memory of the late Duke of Wallington, a magnifesant school is to be established, at white obliders of a rany officers are to be admitted, free of charge. The Queen heads the subscription with \$5,000 Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge (the Queen's uncle) follow with \$2,000 such and there are several subscription with \$5,000 Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge (the Queen's uncle) follow with \$2,000 such and there are several subscription already amounts to \$400,000, and will probably be increased to \$500,000. Institute is abscription already amounts to \$400,000, and will probably be increased to \$500,000. Institute is abscription already amounts to \$400,000, and the properties of the service of

So says the correspondent of the New York

Tribune, under date of the 26th ultimo. We thought everybody knew that "Buffalo and Baltimore [platforms] are antipodes," and we are pleased to see this fact recognised at the White House. Those who aimed to take the Baltimore candidate without the platform will find, lished. For one, as a Southern man, I rejoice at the run it has had; and let a few more such be published, and all the "soft sawder" of Yan-keedom, with all the crystal palaces of New York, and other wretched humbugs and de-vices, designed to tickle the South into good

humor and submission, will not be able to close the gulf they will open up between the oppres-sive North and the lamb-like South. Go on, Mrs. Stowe; your mission is a high and holy one; let not the favore of Yankeedom, or the denunciations of the South, deter you from your purpose. Whether true or false, your words widen the breach between us, and may you live to see the "physic work," until this accursed Union shall be severed in twain—until a "great gulf" more insuperable than that which separated Dives and Lagarus, shall separate us from thee and thine, is the honest prayer of every true patriot, every man who loves his every true patriot, every man who loves his home, the sunny South, and her cherished in-

stitutions. A Southerner.

"A Southerener" may live long enough to discover that Hate is a bad counsellor.

seller of that city, promptly returned to the publishers an invoice of the Key to Uncle Tom's ed, bring ruin upon this division of the Union? Who does not see in this world-wide crusade against the South, that, unless she arouses her-

been awakened afresh by the works of Mrs. Stowe, that are extensively read even in Kentucky, and I think will effect great good. They reach probably many thousands in the South heretofore beyond such reading.

I send you a daily Louisville Journal of this date, giving very coolly, as a piece of news, (and without remarks of disapprobation,) notice of the killing, by a slave-hunter, in Adams county, Mississippi, of a negro slave, who was a runaway, found in a cave* that appeared to be a den, though it does not say that he resisted or ran. What a crying shame to our common

ments are very strong to my native State; but I am strongly inclined to go with my family to a free State. Negro influence is very delete-

rious upon children.

Emancipation has here still many friends. I Emancipation has here still many friends. I have most earnestly hoped to see some step taken by which slavery would finally be abolished in Kentucky. And, although things now look gloomy enough, I am sure that the public are becoming constantly more enlightened and elevated, and that this abomination cannot stand up against the septiment of the service of the serv stand up against the sentiment of the world.

*In Adams county, Mississippi, on the 4th inst., a runaway slave was shot dead by a Mr. Pearce, who had traced him to a cave, which appeared to be a den for a band of a similar character. An inquest was held, and a verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered.

THE RAINBOW.—This is the title of a small monthly issued at Philadelphia by L. L. Chap-man. He professes to have discovered certain

source of consolation which has nerved me for the performance of duty, and that is, that not against holding the Convention. Five towns yet to hear from will increase the majority.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union and American rejoices that Mr. F. Hagan, bookly for the topics he had previously touched upon. He confined himself mainly, however, to a discover that Hate is a bad counsellor.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union and American rejoices that Mr. F. Hagan, bookly iveness, propelling them to inordinate exposure He confined himself mainly, however, to a discover that Hate is a bad counsellor.

In the evening he spoke again at the same place, when he dwelt more at length on some of the topics he had previously touched upon. He confined himself mainly, however, to a discover that Hate is a bad counsellor.

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Clerks, \$\frac{x}{c}.—On the 1st of the present month, the late act of Congress, and the court refused.

Clerks, \$\frac{x}{c}.—On the 1st of the present month, the late act of Congress relative to the dealight in a signing to it as an agent in the production of this mortality. You rarely find solute the prospect of this mortality. You rarely find solute persons falling victims to cold-water drinking. In the great majority of cases, as a fugitive, and doubtless elf a favorable important in the production of this mortality. You rarely find solute persons falling victims to cold-water drinking. In the great majority of cases, as a fugitive, in the part of this mortality. You rarely find solute persons falling victims to cold-water drinking. In the great majority of cases, as a fugitive, and doubtless elf a favorable important in the production of the design time, the late act of the present month, which the court refused.

Treatment of Slavery upon our national policy. On the same which as an agent in the production of the delight in assigning to it as an agent in the production of this mortality. You rarely find solute persons falling victims to cold-water drinking. In the great majority of cases, as a fugitive, and doubtless elf a favorable important in the production of the work in time, including the nature, causes, symptoms, and customs of the barrely find doubtless and induction, on the part of the numerous policies, including the gone abroad, have been exaggerations of cases

of the old-fashioned cholera morbus.

The Crystal Palace, about which I have against the South, that, unless she argueses herself, her fate for evil is sealed?"

We add a letter from Louisville, Kentucky, which will be read with interest. There is progress at the South. Let us rejoice that the era of prejudice and bitterness is passing away, and that men can now talk on the subject of slavery with candor, and without losing their reason.

Louisville, Kentucky, June 24, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Some years since I was a subscriber to the self, her fate for evil is sealed?"

The Crystal Palace, about which I have been silent heretofore, gives promise of completion, at least to the degree of readiness for practical use, by the last-appointed time—the 15th of this month. The work is progressing as rapidly as could be expected during the hot season. The tinning process on the roof of the dome, and the outside painting, have presented obstacles to rapidity not easily surmounted, as you may imagifie. The opening ceremonies will be rendered very attractive, if the directors are successful in their preparations.

Already, as you are aware, a committee, composed of the President of the Crystal Palace Association, (Mr. Sedgwick.) the Mayor of New colors are successful reading to the control of the President of the Crystal Palace, about which I have been silent heretofore, gives promise of completion, at least to the degree of readiness for practical use, by the last-appointed time—the 15th of this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of June 18th.

France.—It is reported in Paris that Napoleon had warned the Italian refugees not to attempt an insurrection at present.

The Bourse kept up in anticipation of a peaceful solution of the Turkish proportion of Moldavia and Wallaobia, which France declares she will regard as a violation of treaty

To the Editor of the National Era:

Some years since I was a subscriber to the Era; I then resided in Glasgow, Kentucky; I then did and still feel an abiding interest for our slave population; and that interest has our slave population; and that interest has dent Pierce and his Cabinet, and other official dent Pierce and his Cabinet and Pierce and

monthly issued at Philadelphia by L. L. Chapman. He professes to have discovered certain natural laws by which he can foretell the daily atmospheric changes for months to come. Some of his predictions have been astonishingly verified. We give his predictions for the ensuing three months. The curious in such matters should watch them carefully:

"Cool near July 4th, 22d; August 5th, 24th; September 5th, 20th.

"Windy near June 22d, 28th, 30th; July 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 26th; August 1st, 5th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th.

"The dates given here as windy, are periods near I judge strong winds or storms are more liable at sea, &c. I also judge that the weather will be cloudy, or wet, near most of these dates—perhaps, in some cases, a gust of short containance.

"Atmospheric conditions more unfavorable to general health, near July 4th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 12th, 17th, 23d, 26th; August 1st, 5th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 20th.

"The dates given here as windy, are periods near I judge strong winds or storms are more liable at sea, &c. I also judge that the weather will be cloudy, or wet, near most of these dates—perhaps, in some cases, a gust of short containance.

"Atmospheric conditions more unfavorable to general health, near July 4th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 23d; September 1st, 6th, 8th, 10th, 20th.

I find the following as descript in the Sun-

much of the time since I wrote my last letter, that I have scarcely felt energetic enough to keep the lockout necessary for one who has in charge the local affairs of so important a centre as this city—to say nothing of the labor of taking notes thereof. But there has been one only my life has been spared to me, but pretty good health also, amid a greatly-increased amount of sickness, and a fearful bill of mortality. The hygienic aspect has, indeed, been gloomy for the last ten or twelve days. The sudden deaths, from various maladies generated wholly or in part by the weather, have been very numerous, amounting, some days, to the aggregate of thirty or forty. Most of these have been attributed to coup de soliel, and the drinking of cold water to excess while in an drinking of cold water to excess while in an overheated state. How strangely are the papers called upon to warn against such imprudence, year after year, as though they never had occasion to warn before! Surely there cannot be, in the heads of these victims, an average of the development of the organ of caution, given by the Fowlers in their charts, or else they have had growness acquisitioners as aligners.

dent Pierce and his Cabinet, and other official dignitaries, on the occasion. The presence of the foreign corps diplomatique would be very desirable, because very appropriate to a World's Fair. I will embrace this opportunity to say, that the Secretary to the Local Committee for Maryland and your District, Mr. Mettee, of Baltimore, will be found at his post, prepared to give proper attention to exhibitors therefrom. Stir up the inventive genius of your citizens to due national pride and industrial alacrity, that the National Capital may not be found wanting, when inquired for!

Much has been said, in papers at a distance, of "rowdyism and dissipation around the Pal-

country, that, under such circumstances, a jury empannelled in that case should have found it to be "justifiable homicide!"

Born and raised in Kentucky, my attach
The grog-shops are decidedly numerous—as confess; but it is not quite so bad as represented.

The grog-shops are decidedly numerous—as thick as blackberries—and those legitimate attachments, faro-banks and other gambling arrangements, are springing up like mushrooms. It is estimated that there are at least fifty

young rustic will run, in the midst of the seducing arts the proprietors of these "hell-traps"
will put into malignant play, when he leaves
his parental roof, for the first time it may be,
to attend the great Industrial Exhibition!

If the malefactors of the affiliated classes referred to would only come forth openly and
frankly, and present, for exhibition, specimens
of their manufacturing enterprise, duly labelled,
one might feel more tolerant towards them,
perhaps. But no: they will be very clear of one might feel more tolerant towards them, perhaps. But, no; they will be very clear of doing that! They will skulk away from the eye of Honesty, and hide themselves from the light of day in their dens of iniquity, as self-convicted criminals against social prosperity and peace, as well as legal prohibitions and restraints.

lind, Abert

| March | Abert |

Hot Weather and its Accompanying Diseases—
Increased Mortality, and its Causes—Cold Water Libelled—The Crystal Palace and its Environs—The Groggeries and Gambling Houses—The Opening Ceremonies—Who ought to Exhibit—Uncle Tom Afloat—Facts and Documents for the People.

New York, July 2, 1853.

New York, July 2, 1853. or the Jenersonian school. As far as the Administration supported the platform of the Ohio Democracy, he should support it. If he had been guilty of any crime, it was that of preferring the principles of Ohio to those of Balti-

"In reference to Slavery, he had never had but one opinion; and that is, to denationalize it. That was his whole creed. He did not say abolish it, for the General Government had no power or right to legislate, in reference to matters not strictly national, in the several States. All he wanted was to have the Government return to the faith and action of the fathers of the Republic.

the Republic.
"With the abolition of Slavery in the States the General Government has nothing to do. It was never the intention of its framers that this age 18 cents.

Manuel Pereira—price in cloth 75 cents, postage 12 was never the intention of its framers that this should be a great consolidated Government; and if Jefferson could see the present centralization of power at Washington, the immense revenue and patronage under the control of the Administration, he would be astomished.

"This is but a meagre outline of Mr. Chase's afternoon speech, in which we have only attempted to present some of the prominent points.

"THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC EXCYCLOPEDIA."

A Complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiens. An

points.
"In the evening he spoke again at the same

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 30, 1853.

Moldavia and Wallachia, which France declares she will regard as a violation of treaty stipulations. The English Government had taken no decided steps so far.

The acceptance by Russia of the mediation of Austria was doubtful.

The Porte's promised concession in favor of the Christians is to appear in the form of an order to the Patriarchs of the two Churches.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated the 9th, states that the final ultimatum of Russia had arrived, which the Porte would doubtless

had arrived, which the Porte would doubtle had arrived, which the Porte would doubtless refuse. In this ultimatum the Czar insists upon all the demands made by Menschikoff.

Austria.—It is confidently stated that Radetzky has been empowered to settle the difficulties between Austria and Switzerland.

Italy.—There was much excitement at Mills.

The steamship GOLDEN AGE, having been unavoidably detained in consequence of the failure at the foundry to finish the machinery in the time agreed upon, will be positively despatched on the 15th day of August. See advertisement.

laly.—There was much excitement at Milan, and another revolt was expected.

Greece.—Mr. Marsh's request for the payment of indemnity to Mr. King for the ground seized at Athens, has been granted, but the Greek Government refuses to reverse the sentence of imprisonment.

India and China.—The British had re-taken Balling after considerable loss and was a reserver.

Belling after considerable loss, and were pre-paring to march on Aya, if their terms were not accepted in thirty days.

The insurgent Chinese have captured Nan-kin, and the cities of Chiang Choo and Shang-

hai are totally deserted. New York, June 30, P. M. New York, June 30, P. M.

The advices from Turkey are very contradictory, but it appears that the Russian forces have entered the Danubian provinces.

A late despatch from Vienna says that the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin insist on Austria and Peussia discontinuing their passive attitude on the Eastern question; or, in other words, they must back up the pretensions of Russia.

other words, they must back up the pretensions of Russia.

England.—Lord Dudley Stuart has on the order book a notice of a motion to have laid before the House a treaty signed in 1849, relating to the Danube Principalities, and known as the Treaty of Balta Liman. An order has also been recorded calling for information respecting the demands of Russia on Persia.

Various rumors were circulated on the Exchange during the week, that the Russians were to enter the Danube Principalities on the 15th.

change during the week, that the Russians were to enter the Danube Principalities on the 15th.

The following message appears in the second edition of the Chronicle, on the 17th, and had a good effect in reatoring confidence:

Vienae, Thursday, June 16, 1853.—The good offices of Austria on the Turkish question have been accepted by Russia, notwithstanding the doubts expressed in some quarters of the accuracy of the statement of Austria being considered too much under the influence of Russia to act as an impartial mediator.

France.—The Housleur Echo mentions that orders have been received by the maritime board of that port to make levy for all mariners fit to serve, and exempt none.

Numerous arrests have been made in Paris of persons supposed to be engaged in a conspirately to take the life of the Emperor.

Austria.—The announcement is made that a law loan of eighty million florins is wanted.

Russia.—A letter mentions the supposed extence of an extensive Panselsvonic intrigue gainst Count Nesselrode, whose influence in ceping the Emperor within bounds is well nown.

near Main, Cincinnati, are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Era. Single copies of the pape may also be had of them at all times.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OF-

FICE, BY-LEWIS CLEPHANE. Uncle Tom's Cabin-price 371 cents, postage 12 cents; age 15 cents.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 50 cents, postage 16

cents.
White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charles Sumner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents.
Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12me—price \$1, post-

CYCLOPEDIA. _
A Complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An illustrated work, embracing outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies,

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF

WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE. NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and gave it two toespoonsful, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. McLane's celebrated Ver-

mifuge. It will cure.

The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also DR. Mc-LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United

All others, in comparison, are worthless.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, offers his services to the Public as an Agent for Pension, Bounty Land, and other Claims upon the Federal Government.

July 7.

ONE THOUSAND BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for 1853.

1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

WANTED, in every county of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as 40 enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 aday profit.

offered as so enable them to make from day profit.

If The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, postage paid, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, July 7—4t 181 William street, New York.

S. Gove Nichols.
vol. 18mo, 482 pages, 81 engravings.
et edition, \$1.25; pocket mail edition, in

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sar port in the hands of those who have no them, by romanking that they would only have had a general superintendency of trade, if the restriction, and not been inserted. But the provided and the property of the properties of the property of the properties of the consus catabilished in the Constitution. The consus catabilished in the Constitution. The consus catabilished in the Constitution of the property of the consus catabilished in the Constitution. The consus catabilished in the Constitution of the consus catabilished in the Constitution. The consus catabilished in the Constitution of the property of the consus catabilished in the Constitution. The consus catabilished in the Constitution of the property of the consus and positively fixed the consus. Had taxes been uniform, it would have been universally objected to for no one object could be selected without the property of the consustance of

WASHINGTON, D. C.

***STATE AND TO NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 7, 1853.**

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***STATE AND TO NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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not be coerced, or even bought, will never be sought in vain.

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